

CHURCH PLANS CHANGES IN FAITH

**Central Union Congregation Will
Decide on Substitution for Old
Confession of New Confession
Adopted by National Council—
Animated Discussion of Ques-
tion Predicted.**

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)
The entire voting membership of Central Union Church is expected to be present at the church at a meeting to-night at seven-thirty o'clock, called for the taking of a vote on a proposed change in the confession of faith of the congregation.

The confession of faith to be substituted is identical with that adopted by the National Council of Congregational Churches of the United States at Kansas City in October of last year, and which has been adopted by many congregations throughout the country. The standing committee of the Central Union Church makes the following announcement:

Committee Explains Action.

"After mature consideration the standing committee has voted to recommend to the church the substitution of the New Confession of Faith adopted by the National Council of Congregational Churches of the United States at Kansas City, October 25, 1913, for the Articles of Faith, now a part of our constitution and rules, provided there is substantial unanimity among our resident members in favor thereof. Two of the committee prefer the present Articles of Faith, but join in this recommendation for the sake of unanimity. One member is opposed to the substitution unless the last paragraph of our Articles of Faith be added to the New Confession. It is suggested that the church be convened on the evening of February 11 to discuss the proposed substitution."

Present Articles of Faith.

The articles of faith which are to be superseded if the vote of the congregation tonight so orders are as follows:
"We believe in one God, infinite and perfect, revealed in His Word as the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit."
"We believe in the Atonement by Christ, who, being the only begotten Son of God, became man, and suffered to take away the sin of the world."
"We believe in the Resurrection of the Holy Spirit; and in the forgiveness of sins, on condition of repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ."
"We believe in the Holy Scriptures, given by inspiration of God, and able to make us wise unto salvation."
"We believe in the Holy Christian Church; the baptism of water; the Supper of the Lord; the sacredness of the Lord's Day; the immortality of the soul; the resurrection of the dead; and the just recompense of the world to come."

New Confessions of Faith.

The new confession of faith to be presented for the approval of the congregation reads:
"We believe in God the Father, infinite in wisdom, goodness and love; and in Jesus Christ, His Son, our Lord and Savior, who for us and our salvation lived and died and rose again and liveth evermore; and in the Holy Spirit, who taketh of the things of Christ and revealeth them to us, renewing, comforting and inspiring the souls of men."
"We are united in striving to know the will of God as taught in the Holy Scriptures, and in our purpose to walk in the ways of the Lord, made known to us and made known to us."
"We hold it to be the mission of the Church of Christ to proclaim the Gospel to all mankind, exalting the worship of the one true God, and laboring for the progress of knowledge, the promotion of justice, the reign of peace and the realization of human brotherhood."
"Depending, as did our fathers, upon the continued guidance of the Holy Spirit to lead us into all truth we work and pray for the transformation of the world into the Kingdom of God, and we look with faith for the triumph of righteousness and the life everlasting."

(From Thursday Advertiser.)

The members of Central Union Church met last night in the parish house to discuss the proposed revision of the creed as recommended for adoption by the Committee of Nineteen of the National Council of Congregational Churches recently held in Kansas City. No definite action was taken as it was pointed out that while Central Union is largely congregational the membership includes communicants of fifteen or twenty other denominations. This church was established in 1852 with a membership of twenty-five. Five of the charter members are still members of the congregation.

The new creed differs from the old in that it contains a definition of purpose, and an expression of belief in the eschaton only. The new creed is an epitome of positive faith.

CHICAGO, February 11.—(Associated Press by Federal Wire.)—President Ban Johnson of the American Baseball League this afternoon announced April 14, as the opening date of the league's first season at Boston, New York, Chicago and Detroit.
Chicago was fortunate in the drawing of Sunday games getting a total of fifteen, the largest amount of any team in the league.

COMMISSION THROWS OUT RULES

(Continued From Page Two.)

Section 2. The person selected for appointment shall be duly notified by the head of the department making the appointment, and if the person so selected shall fail to respond within ten days to an offer of appointment sent by registered mail, to a postoffice address as registered with the commission, he shall be considered as declining the appointment and his name shall be stricken from the eligible list. If, however, it shall be made to appear to the commission within thirty days after the sending of such notice, that the person was unavoidably and without fault on his part prevented from accepting the said appointment, his name may be restored to its proper position upon the eligible list.

Section 3. The heads of the said departments shall make immediate report to the commission of all appointments, and the names of those appointed and not appointed shall be restored to their position upon the eligible list.

Section 4. Vacancies in positions shall, so far as practicable, be filled by promotion from among persons in the same department who hold positions in the next lower rank or grade.

Section 5. Promotions shall be based on competitive examinations and comparative efficiency in the service of the department.

Section 6. Examinations for promotion shall be conducted as follows: They may be held on such dates and at such places as the commission may deem proper.

Section 7. If at any time the commission shall decide that the good of the service will be promoted thereby, it may hold an original examination for any grade in the service.

Section 8. The commission may require an applicant for promotion to furnish a certificate from a physician that he is physically qualified to perform the duties of the position to which he seeks to be promoted.

Removals and Appeals.

Section 1. No person holding a position in the police department or in the fire department shall be removed, reduced in rank or discharged, except for cause relating to his moral character or his suitability to perform the duties of his position, except he may be suspended from duty for a period not to exceed thirty days pending the investigation of charges against him. Whenever charges, in writing or otherwise, are made to the head of the police department or the fire department against any officer or employee of said department, it shall be the duty of such head of said department to investigate such charges, and if in his opinion the charges are substantiated by the evidence, he shall give the officer or employee against whom such charges are pending ten days' written notice of hearing, with the time and place of such hearing, and a written copy of the charges so made against him.

At such hearing, or any to postpone thereof, the said officer or employee shall have an opportunity to produce evidence in his own behalf and shall be heard in his own behalf either in person or by counsel. The head of the department conducting such hearing shall, either in person or by a clerk, take notes of the evidence introduced by both sides and shall preserve the same, with the charges, findings and decision and all papers and documents in the matter, as a record in such case.

Section 2. Any person in the police department or in the fire department who is suspended, reduced in rank or discharged, may appeal from such decision to the commission within ten days from the date of such suspension, reduction in rank or discharge, in which event the head of the department ordering such suspension, reduction in rank or discharge, shall, upon notice from the commission of such appeal, forthwith transmit to the commission a copy of the charges, findings, decision, notes of the proceedings in said case, and the commission shall consider such appeal within twenty days from the filing of the same with it, and shall affirm, disaffirm or modify the decision appealed from.

Section 3. On such appeal the commission shall consider the evidence on the charges and specifications as set forth in the report aforesaid, as filed with the commission, and substantial amendment of or addition to the said charges and specifications shall not be allowed or considered by the commission on the consideration of said appeal.

Section 4. On the consideration of such appeal the commission may hear additional evidence, if in their judgment the admission of the same may be conducive of substantial justice.

Section 5. When an appeal shall be filed with the commission it shall, within a reasonable time, fix the time and place for the hearing thereof, notice of which shall be given to the appellant and the head of the department rendering the decision from which the appeal is taken. If the appellant shall fail to appear at the time and place fixed by the commission to prosecute his appeal, the appeal may be dismissed by the commission.

Section 6. If the commission decides that the appellant has been lawfully removed, reduced in rank or discharged, it shall render its judgment sustaining the charges and shall dismiss the appeal. If the commission decides that the appellant has been removed in violation of its rules and regulations, it shall render judgment annulling such removal, reduction in rank or discharge, and shall order the appellant reinstated.

Lay-Offs and Reinstatements.

Section 1. Whenever it becomes necessary to reduce the force in any division of either of said departments, the name of the person so laid off shall be placed by the commission upon the eligible list for the position held by him at the time of lay-off, in the order

Honolulu Will Fittingly Observe Natal Day of Nation's Martyred President

Abraham Lincoln's Immortal Speech at Gettysburg

FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

(From Thursday Advertiser.)

This is Abraham Lincoln Day, the one hundred and fifth anniversary of the Nation's first martyred President's birth, and Honolulu, in common with the rest of the Union, today pays due and proper homage to his memory. While the day is not a legal holiday in the Territory, it is nevertheless generally observed as such; the schools of Hawaii, both territorial and private, holding commemorative exercises in honor of the day.

Among the institutions of learning in Honolulu which will hold exercises today in honor of Lincoln's memory will be the Mid-Pacific Institute. The exercises begin at half-past four o'clock this afternoon.

Governor Pinkham will give an address at these exercises on the man whom he knew when Hawaii's present Chief Executive was but a little boy. "I was but a little boy," said Governor Pinkham yesterday, "when I first saw the great man, but I remember the occasion well, for I was just big enough to shake President Lincoln's hand. I have just a dim recollection of his election to the presidency, as I remember also seeing the first regiment that marched to the great war which for five years was to turn hell loose on earth."

Dr. Albert Erdman of Morristown, New Jersey, who is a veteran of the Civil War, will also be a speaker at these exercises. Under the presidency of Dr. Doremus Seudder, the board of managers of the Mid-Pacific Institute will attend in a body. Three hundred pupils of the Mills School and the Kewalo Seminary, under the direction, respectively, of the Principals, Dr. W. P. Ferguson and Miss Mary Mosher, will assemble in the chapel of Mills School for the exercises. Patriotic songs and the reading of Lincoln's immortal speech at Gettysburg, given April 13, 1863, will make the exercises noteworthy.

The Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution and other patriotic associations and societies will also hold exercises during the day. In all the schools, public and private, the significance of the day will be dwelt upon.

Owen J. W. Scott, chairman of the Twenty-fifth Infantry of Schofield Barracks, will speak on "Lincoln, the Ideal American," at eight o'clock this evening in Cooke Hall, Y. M. C. A. Former Senator Charles H. Dickey delivered an address on Lincoln's life before the students of the Y. M. C. A. Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the United States and the first of the three Chief Executives of the Nation to die by the hands of assassins, the other martyrs being Garfield and McKinley, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, on February 12, 1809, or 105 years ago today. Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Lincoln, his father and mother, were Virginians by birth.

The hardships of Lincoln's boyhood, early manhood, and even up to the time the Union rang with his name, are well known, and history is full of the story. As a rail-splitter, store clerk, volunteer soldier in the Black Hawk War, law student, postmaster, surveyor, lawyer, member of the Illinois legislature, Lincoln's life was one of thrilling interest up to 1840. From this time to that of his election as President, Lincoln devoted himself to the great politics of the Nation.

Anti-slavery sentiment received its greatest impetus when Lincoln made his speech, "A House Divided Against Itself Cannot Stand," on June 17, 1858, at the close of the Republican State convention at Springfield, Illinois, which nominated him as United States senator.

Lincoln was nominated for the presidency in May, 1860, and on November 6, the same year, he was elected. He motion or transfer, other than through channels provided by the commission.

Section 3. Every member of the said departments must conform to and promptly obey all laws, ordinances, rules, regulations and orders for the government of the department or individuals.

Section 4. Every member of the department, except the detective force, shall, on regular duty, shall wear the prescribed uniform of the department and shall also, while on regular duty wear upon his uniform such badge and insignia of office as may be prescribed by the head of his department.

These Rules and Regulations shall take effect from the date of their adoption.

The departure of the Matsushima while not attended by the formalities that marked the entrance of the vessel to these waters, was the occasion for a large demonstration. Steam whistles from all the vessels in the harbor screamed a parting salute that for many minutes completely smothered the musical farewell tendered by the Hawaiian band from the pier. Tons of ribbon streamers were thrown from the decks of the Matsushima to friends left behind. Lusty cheers were given to Commander C. W. Saunders and his fellow officers as the new popular island carrier made its first farewell voyage.

The Matsushima carried one hundred and seventy-eight passengers and was weighted down with a heavy cargo of freight. The vessel took away over 7000 tons of freight consisting chiefly of sugar and molasses in bulk. In the cargo there were several thousand bunches of bananas and a big consignment of preserved pineapples.

The Matsushima also carried a large consignment of mail which is expected to reach the Coast early next Monday morning.

Captain William H. Matson, president and general manager for the Matson Navigation Company who came from the Coast to the Matsushima and who enjoyed the continuous reception given his vessel and officers on this and other islands, did not return yesterday in the Matsushima. He will remain here for a month looking after his business affairs which include extensive plantation holdings on Hawaii. Mrs. Matson and Miss Lurline Matson will also be here a month.

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MOSS LEADS LOST MAN FROM FOREST

John Deter, Confused by Fog on
Kilauea, Reaches Safety by Aid
of Novel Sign Posts.

John Deter, of the Union Grill, who returned on Tuesday from a two weeks' recuperating stay at the Volcano House on the brink of Kilauea Volcano tells a thrilling story of his adventures while lost in the rocky wooded fastnesses of the country around Kilauea. Let him tell his story:

"For nine days in succession I walked at sunset miles every morning, finding the climate and surroundings invitingly attractive for this kind of worldly endeavor. Adventure fell to my lot thick and fast, however, on the sixth day and even now, when I think of it, a cold chill runs up what they call my spine.

"The sun was just making its early morning appearance over the dark, wooded cliffs of the big crater when I started off from the hotel. I took the trail for Kilauea-Iki, but before I had gone a mile a fog set in so thick that I could not see my hand in front of my face. Thinking the fog would dissipate itself shortly, I groped along in the almost Stygian darkness, knowing not whether my legs carried me. After what appeared to be several hours of this kind of blind business I found myself in a thick forest with underbrush so tangled that it required all my physical powers, and they are not to be ridiculed, to penetrate.

"It was nearly six o'clock in the evening when I at last saw the sea, but the country and the coast principally appeared unfamiliar to me. With the sun making its nest far out in the sea, I first discovered my plight. I must have wandered over a shoulder of Mauna Loa and started down to the opposite side of the island. I was aided in finding my way back by the moss on the trunks of the trees. The moss, perhaps you know, grows on the north and south side of the trees, in order to get away from the sun which rises in the east and sets in the west. In this manner I gradually made my return and when I got to the Volcano House Demosthenes Lycurgus was just organizing a searching party to go after me.

"I went down to Hilo the next day and beat it for Honolulu by the first steamer, for I could not stand the galling boys subjected me to after my having been lost, like a babe, in the woods."

Tell-Tale Records Held by Admiral Moore Prove E. A. Thomas Deserter From Monadnock.

Finger prints on record in the office of Admiral C. L. T. Moore, measurements taken and a photograph in the archives, E. A. Thomas, once a trusted agent of the United States on the monitor Monadnock in Philippine waters is now a prisoner in Honolulu awaiting his future fate which hangs on the answer that Admiral Moore shall receive from cables sent to Manila yesterday.

Thomas was a stowaway on the army transport Thomas and A. E. Carter, special harbor policeman, has had him under surveillance ever since the arrival of the transport. Carter had Thomas booked as an army deserter and admits his surprise when Thomas confessed to having left the United States Navy and the further confession that he had deserted the transport Thomas at Honolulu because he was afraid that he would be arrested in San Francisco and could not make good as a stowaway on the government boat.

Thomas has worked two days in the city of Honolulu as ticket taker in the Empire Theater in the employ of Lonnie Magoon. Even to the scale on his body resulting from reckless pranks in boyhood days the physical data of E. A. Thomas is permanently on file in the navy department and the two days that he haunted the precincts of the Salvation Army in Honolulu will serve him little when it comes to a final decision as to what his punishment shall be for deserting one of the fighting ships of the United States.

Thomas was one of seven stowaways who came into Honolulu on the transport Thomas. Four of these were taken on to San Francisco and being Englishmen will be turned over to the British consul on the mainland. Having acquired the art of deserting ships, according to Special Policeman Carter, Thomas deserted his stowaway advantages on the transport in the hope that he could live the life of a recluse in Hawaii and never be heard of again. But in this he was mistaken.

He was approached Tuesday morning by Carter, who said: "Say kid, you have deserted the army in the Philippines and I have instructions to hold you for awhile."

"I am not an army deserter," replied Thomas, "but I have run away from the monitor Monadnock in the Philippines and suppose I must do whatever you say."

Carter had caught a bigger fish than he was looking for, but his hook stuck fast and as soon as cables instructions are received from Manila, arrangements probably will be made to have Thomas returned to the naval authorities in the Philippines.

ADVANCE MAN SPEAKS WELL OF HONOLULU

Byron Carr, advance man for the Scott's Antarctic pictures who was to leave Honolulu via the Manchuria for the Orient where the movies will be shown has concluded to remain here until February 27.

Carr, who is an enthusiastic automobilist has spent much of his time in driving about the island and says that he wants to see more of Oahu as well as the Carnival, for he likes the place.

ESTIMATES FOR SOME KAUAI CROPS

The estimate for Lihue and Hanalei for the 1914 campaign is 17,000 tons, the production last year being 16,700 for the same estates and 3100 for Grove Farm. The Koloa estimate for 1914 is 7500, the production last campaign being 3880. Garden Island.

FILIPINOS TOO WEAK FOR BURDEN

Rev. Father O. J. McMullen, Re-
turning Home From the Philip-
pines, Says People Are Far
From Being Ready for Self-
Government; Viewed Army and
Navy Maneuvers and Volcano
Disaster in Japan.

In the opinion of Rev. Father O. J. McMullen of St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco, the Filipinos are far from being capable of shouldering the responsibility of self-government. Father McMullen has just returned from a tour of Uncle Sam's archipelago possessions in the Orient. He visited practically all the important centers in the islands, went into the outlying districts and studied conditions as well as the people.

"I found sentiment strongly against giving the Filipinos self-government," said Father McMullen yesterday. "They are far from being capable of assuming this great responsibility and in my opinion it would be but a short while before the tribes would again revert to savagery, the old feuds would be reopened and civilization's work would be undone."

"It is not claimed that the Filipinos are not capable of being taught self-government, but it is ridiculous to claim that a dozen years is sufficient to teach them an art civilization has been ages in building up. Many of the Filipinos, more advanced than their countrymen in knowledge of government affairs admit that it is too soon for this government to throw off its responsibility. Much has been accomplished under American rule, the natives have been quick to learn the advantages of modern government. But so far it is simply a veneer, like sliding a savage on the bench, taking the rings out of his nose and ears and putting on the habiliments of society. Outwardly he has changed in appearance, and as he becomes accustomed to the new sensations brought out by compliance with a set order of conduct, he changes his customs. However great may be his desire to at once take a place at the side of his more civilized brother he has not the mental power to succeed. That can only come by years and by study and by a new generation. But that time is not here."

However, there is more to this question than I hope to bring out in my lecture for the benefit of the Catholic Ladies' Aid Society of Honolulu to be given at the Young Hotel tomorrow (Thursday) evening. As the proceeds are entirely for charity I would not want to discuss my lecture in detail before them. And what I do say is simply my personal opinion."

Praises American Soldier.
Father McMullen is warm in his praise of the American army officers and soldiers in comparing the efficiency of Uncle Sam's defenders and the soldiers of the Mikado. He witnessed the maneuvers recently held in Japan.

"I am still as patriotic and enthusiastic an admirer of the American soldier as ever," said Father McMullen. "He is well equipped, sturdy, dependable, brave and splendidly drilled. I found the Japanese infantry well drilled, absolute automatons and responsive to the slightest command. However, I found the Japanese really lacking in the cavalry line and saw but few mounted soldiers during the maneuvers."

He also witnessed the Japanese naval maneuvers in the Inland Sea and marveled at the manner in which they were carried out.

Was at Kagoshima.
Father McMullen was within thirty miles of Kagoshima at the time of the volcanic eruptions. He was among the first from the outside to reach the stricken section and describes the scene of suffering as appalling.

"No one had determined the number of dead when I left there," said Father McMullen yesterday. "The work of caring for the starving and suffering survivors was under way. It was a huge task, and one that will keep those engaged in it busy for some time."

ASKS \$100,000 FOR KAHULUI BREAKWATER

WASHINGTON, February 2.—Delegate Kalaniana'ole of Hawaii today introduced a bill in the house appropriating \$100,000 for a breakwater at Kahului, Island of Maui.

CHICAGO, February 11.—(Associated Press by Federal Wire.)—Charles W. Murphy, owner of the Chicago National League's team throw a bombshell into organized baseball this afternoon when he announced that he had discharged Manager Johnny Evers.

Asked a reason for discharging Evers, Murphy said that the loss of the last city series between the Cubs and White Sox was due to the poor management of Evers. In answer to this accusation, both Evers and Frank Chance